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ABSTRACT

The history of the growth of college enrollment in Maryland over the last twenty years has been marked by unprecedented increases in numbers of students, particularly in the 1960's, but the end of that period of rapid growth is approaching. This report highlights the past growth of higher education in Maryland, points out significant factors in the characteristics of students involved in higher education, and discusses the nature and extent of future growth of higher education enrollment for the coming years. Included are detailed enrollment trends of the last five years, the birth rate in Maryland over the last 35 years, the Maryland high school graduates, and the rates of college attendance based on age and sex; these data along with migration to and from Maryland, elementary-secondary enrollments, and other census data constitute the inputs for a computerized enrollment projection model for higher education that has been developed by the Maryland Council for Higher Education. The enrollment projections for higher education in Maryland to the year 1990 by segment and enrollment status are presented as those that are most reasonable in terms of past trends. (Author/KE)

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THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND THROUGH THE 1980'S

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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MARYLAND COUNCIL FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

THE OUTLOOK FOR ENROLLMENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND THROUGH THE 80'S

The history of the growth of college enrollments in Maryland over the last twenty years has been marked by unprecedented increases in numbers of students, particularly in the 1960's, which have strained the ability of those concerned with post-secondary education to provide appropriate programs, adequate facilities, and qualified faculty. As a result of declining births in recent years and a leveling of the percentage of high school graduates choosing to continue their education, the end of the period of rapid growth is approaching. Enrollment growth in post-secondary education should continue, even though at a slower rate than in the last decade, into the 1980's. This report highlights the past growth of higher education in Maryland, points out significant factors in the characteristics of students involved in higher education, and discusses the nature and extent of future growth of higher education enrollments for the coming twenty years.

Definitions

The numbers of students enrolled in institutions of higher education are commonly displayed in a variety of ways such as total enrollment, full-time enrollment, part-time enrollment, and full-time equivalent enrollment. In order to avoid confusion in dealing with these different terms, the following definitions are those that are used in this report.

Total enrollment - The total number of students enrolled in an institution of higher education regardless of whether they are full-time students, or part-time students taking only one or more courses. Total enrollment is often referred to as head count enrollment.

Full-time enrollment - The number of students in an institution taking a full load of courses. Normally a student taking a full load will complete his or her undergraduate degree program in four years in the University, the State Colleges, and the four year private colleges, and in two years in the community colleges.

Part-time enrollment - The number of students in an institution taking less than a full load of courses. This reduced load means that the student will take longer than four years in the senior institutions, and two years in the community colleges to complete the undergraduate degree program.

Full-time equivalent enrollment - A mathematical abstraction used to compute equivalent students usually for purposes of providing institutions with funds for operation of the institution and construction of buildings. The number of full-time equivalent students is usually derived by dividing the total number of credit hours taken by all the students enrolled in the institution by the normal load for a single full-time student. For example if there are 15,000 credit hours taken by all the students in the institution in a given term, and a normal full-time student takes 15 credit hours, the full-time equivalent enrollment of the institution is 15,000 ÷ 15 = 1,000.

Note that total enrollment, full-time enrollment, and part-time enrollment are measures used to characterize real students; full-time equivalent enrollment is a mathematical concept which does not characterize real students, but is useful for comparing characteristics of institutions of higher education.

Growth of Total Enrollment

Total enrollment in Maryland institutions between 1955 and 1973 increased by four and one half times - from 39 thousand students to 177 thousand students (Table 1). Growth between 1960 and 1970 alone was 95 thousand students.

Two factors accounted for this unprecedented growth of enrollments in the decade of the sixties; one, the increased births following the Second World War, and two, the increased participation of persons of all ages, all races, and both sexes in higher education. These factors will be discussed in some detail in subsequent sections of this report.

The period from 1960 to the present, with enrollment increases of almost 10,000 students per year, is characterized by the growth and popularity of the community colleges, the transition of the State Colleges from teacher institutions to liberal arts institutions, and the development of two branches of the University. Certainly the most dramatic development of the decade was the growth of the community colleges from a segment serving 7% of the total students in 1960 to one serving 33% of the total students in 1973. Another development of the 60's (dealt with in detail in another Maryland Council for Higher Education report) is the leveling of enrollment in the Maryland private institutions of higher education beginning in mid-decade which, combined with inflation and other problems, resulted in severe financial hardships for these institutions.

TABLE 1

GROWTH OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1955-1973

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1973
TOTAL	39,386	52,496	98,594	147,527	176,865
COMMUNITY COLLEGE	1,452	3,849	15,183	42,373	58,717
STATE COLLEGE	5,067	6,242	13,323	24,418	31,619
UNIVERSITY	15,690	20,110	38,056	52,236	54,525
PRIVATE	17,177	22,295	32,032	28,500	32,004

A Close Look at the Last Five Years, 1969-73

The preceding section points out the growth of total enrollment in Maryland going back to 1955. This section will deal in detail with the enrollments of the five year period from 1969 to 1973. From the trends that are developed in this section, and the factors such as births and participation rates that are discussed in subsequent sections, a framework will be developed for estimating enrollments in higher education for the next twenty years.

Table 2 indicates that between 1969 and 1973 total enrollments in Maryland increased from 134 thousand to 177 thousand - an increase of 35%. Virtually all of the increase in enrollment in this period was in the public institutions with 54% of the total increase accounted for by the community colleges alone - from 35 thousand to 59 thousand students. The community colleges increased 68%, the State Colleges increased 53%, the University increased 16%, and the private colleges increased only 4% in total enrollment in the five year period. The private colleges made up 23% of the total enrollment in 1969 and only 18% of the total enrollment in 1973. (GRAPH 1)

When the total enrollment is looked at by level of study, the lower division and unclassified students increased in the five years by 34% (86 to 116 thousand), upper division students by 29% (27 to 35 thousand), first professional students by 17% (33 to 39 hundred), and graduate students increased by 29% (17 to 22 thousand). (TABLE 3 and GRAPH 2)

TABLE 2

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, 1969-73

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
COMMUNITY COLLEGE	34,969	42,373	47,753	52,264	58,717
STATE COLLEGE	20,727	24,418	25,880	29,610	31,619
UNIVERSITY	47,194	52,236	54,552	55,351	54,525
TOTAL PUBLIC	102,890	119,027	128,185	137,225	144,861
TOTAL PRIVATE	30,876	28,500	31,212	31,621	32,004
GRAND TOTAL	133,766	147,527	159,397	168,846	176,865

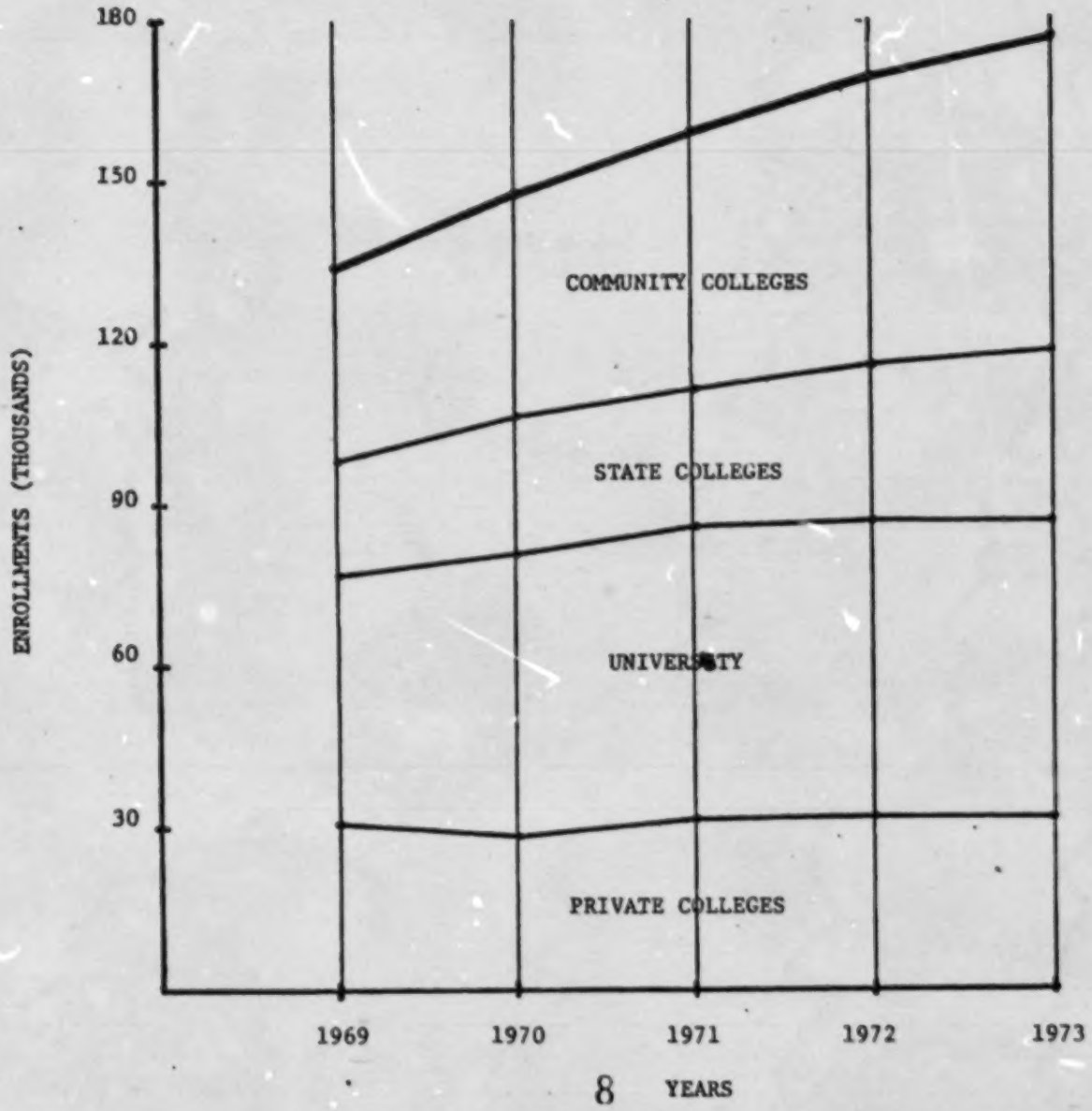
TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT BY LEVEL, 1969-73

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
LOWER DIVISION & UNCLASSIFIED	86,109	97,529	105,095	110,204	115,809
UPPER DIVISION	27,468	28,400	30,911	34,574	35,383
TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE	113,577	125,929	136,006	144,778	151,192
FIRST PROFESSIONAL	3,310	3,277	3,447	3,658	3,876
GRADUATE	16,879	18,321	19,944	20,410	21,797
TOTAL GRADUATE	20,189	21,598	23,391	24,068	25,673
GRAND TOTAL	133,766	147,527	159,397	168,846	176,865

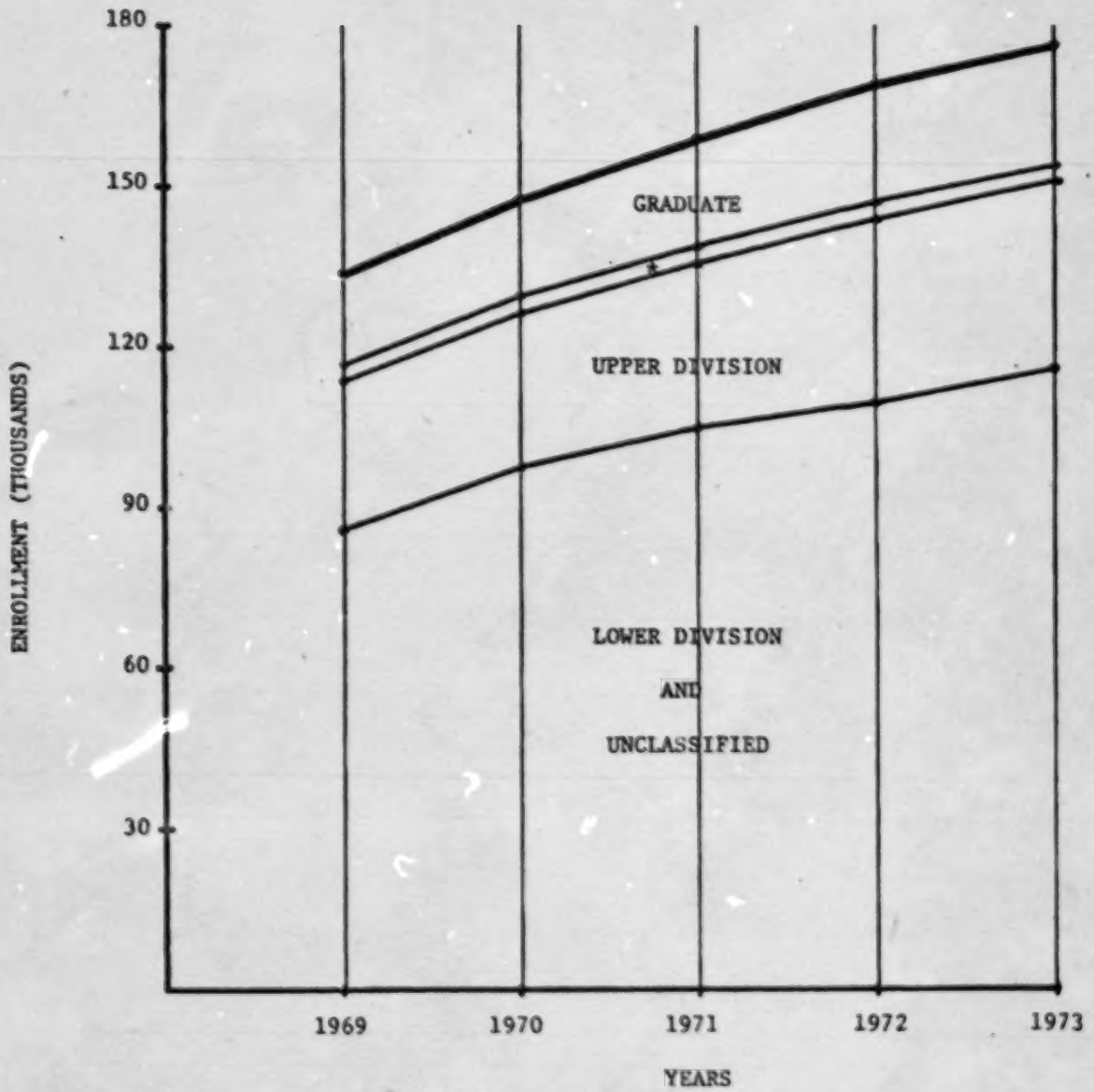
GRAPH 1

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY SEGMENT, 1969-73



GRAPH 2

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY LEVEL, 1969-73



* FIRST PROFESSIONAL

A major change in the five year period was in the status of enrollment, that is full-time enrollment as compared to part-time enrollment.

TABLE 4

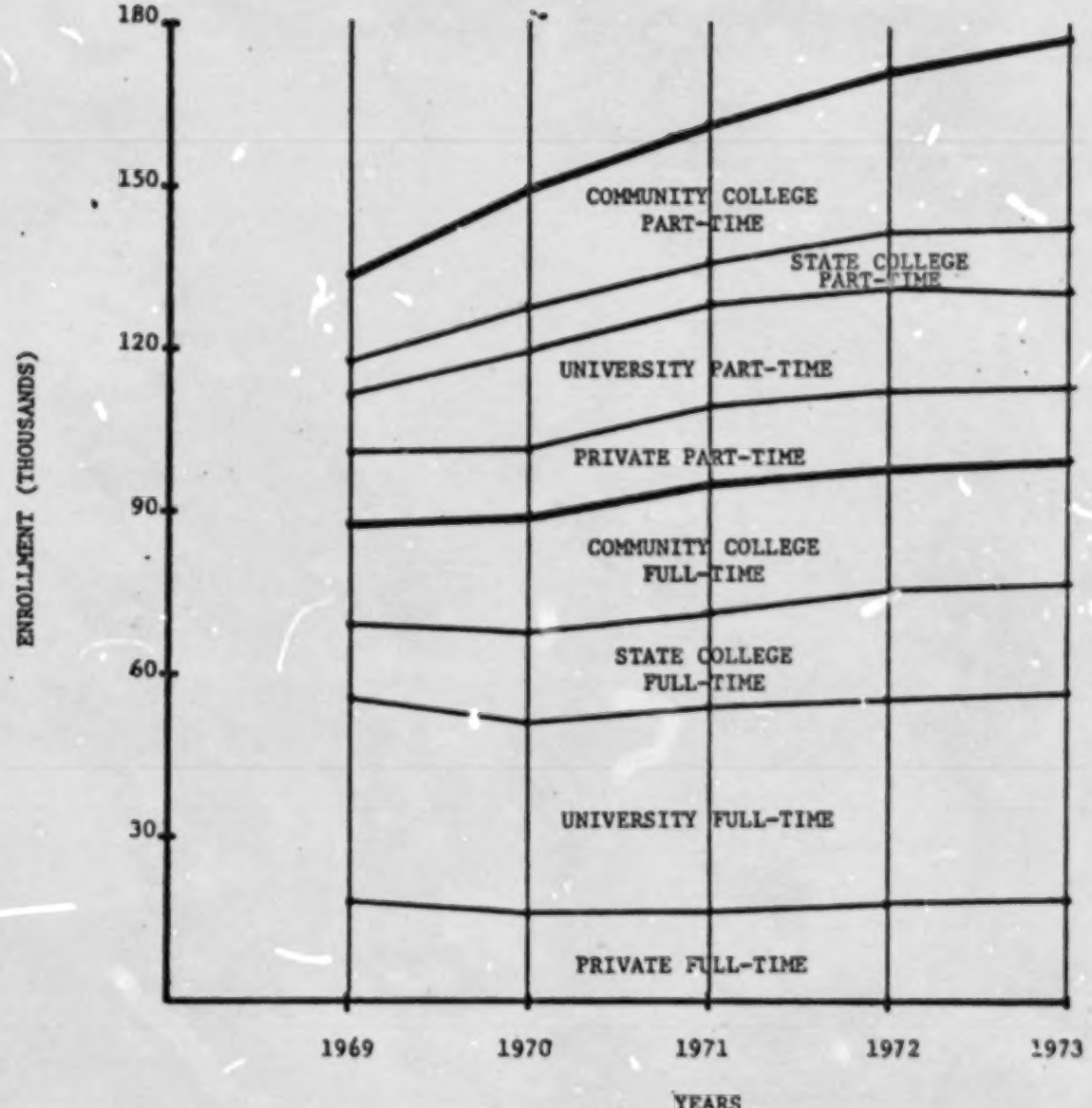
GROWTH OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME ENROLLMENTS, 1969-73

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
COMMUNITY COLLEGE	19,102	15,867	21,583	20,790	23,163	24,590	23,301	28,963	24,070	34,647
STATE COLLEGE	14,285	6,442	16,943	7,475	18,107	7,773	20,046	9,564	20,059	11,560
UNIVERSITY	36,322	10,872	34,954	17,282	36,635	17,917	37,101	18,250	37,236	17,289
TOTAL PUBLIC	69,709	33,181	73,480	45,547	77,905	50,280	80,448	56,777	81,365	63,496
TOTAL PRIVATE	18,014	12,862	16,091	12,409	17,217	13,995	18,114	13,507	18,304	13,700
GRAND TOTAL	87,723	46,043	89,571	57,956	95,122	64,275	98,562	70,284	99,669	77,196

In the five year period from 1969 to 1973 part-time enrollments increased 68% (46 to 77 thousand) while full-time enrollments increased by only 14% (88 to 100 thousand). These data are displayed in Table 4 and Graph 3. The community colleges alone accounted for 60% of the total increase in the part-time enrollments - increasing from 16 to 35 thousand students. The State Colleges almost doubled their part-time enrollment, and the University and private institutions remained relatively stable. (The 1969 part-time figure for the University is the result of classification of graduate students which was changed in 1970). Part-time enrollment made up 33% of the total enrollment in 1969 and 43% of the total enrollment in 1973. In community colleges, part-time enrollment now exceeds full-time enrollment. This trend toward increasing part-time enrollment is an important one - particularly as it relates to the need to provide new buildings on the campus.

GRAPH 3

ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY SEGMENT, BY FULL-TIME/PART-TIME, 1969-73



Women account for 68% of the total increase in enrollment from 1969 to 1973 (of the 43 thousand increase in total enrollment, 29 thousand are women). Men enrolled increased from 81 thousand to 95 thousand (17%) while women increased from 53 thousand to 82 thousand (55%). Women made up 40% of total enrollment in 1969 and 47% of the total enrollment in 1973. Of the 12 thousand student increase in full-time enrollment in the five year period, 10 thousand students (86%) were women. In part-time enrollments, 19 thousand of the 31 thousand student increase in the five year period (61%) were women. These data are displayed in Tables 5 and 6 and Graph 4.

Another significant trend in the period from 1969 to 1973 is the growth of enrollments in the community colleges in programs not creditable toward a bachelor's degree (non - bachelor degree programs). Table 7 shows that the increased student enrollment in community colleges was completely in non-bachelor degree programs - a 475% increase in full-time non-bachelor degree enrollment, and a 750% increase in total non-bachelor degree enrollment while bachelor degree enrollment actually declined. The net result in this enrollment trend is that few additional community college students have become available for transfer to senior institutions upon completion of the community college program.

In summary, four factors are apparent from the enrollment data of the period 1969-73. One, most of the enrollment increase has been in the public institutions rather than the private institutions with the community colleges accounting for more than half the total increase; two, most of the enrollment increase has been in part-time students rather than full-time students (part-time enrollments accounted for 72% of the total enrollment increase);three, women accounted for the large majority (68%) of the increased enrollment; and

TABLE 5

GROWTH OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, BY SEX, 1969-73

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
COMMUNITY COLLEGE					
MEN	22,516	25,880	27,815	28,369	31,054
WOMEN	12,453	16,493	19,938	23,895	27,663
STATE COLLEGE					
MEN	8,704	10,489	10,987	13,069	13,978
WOMEN	11,933	13,929	14,893	16,541	17,641
UNIVERSITY					
MEN	28,340	30,946	31,782	31,769	30,084
WOMEN	18,854	21,290	22,770	23,582	24,441
TOTAL PUBLIC					
MEN	59,650	67,315	70,584	73,207	75,116
WOMEN	43,240	51,712	57,601	64,018	69,745
PRIVATE					
MEN	21,016	19,003	20,072	20,174	19,486
WOMEN	9,860	9,497	11,140	11,447	12,518
GRAND TOTAL					
MEN	80,666	86,318	90,656	93,381	94,602
WOMEN	53,100	61,209	68,741	75,465	82,263

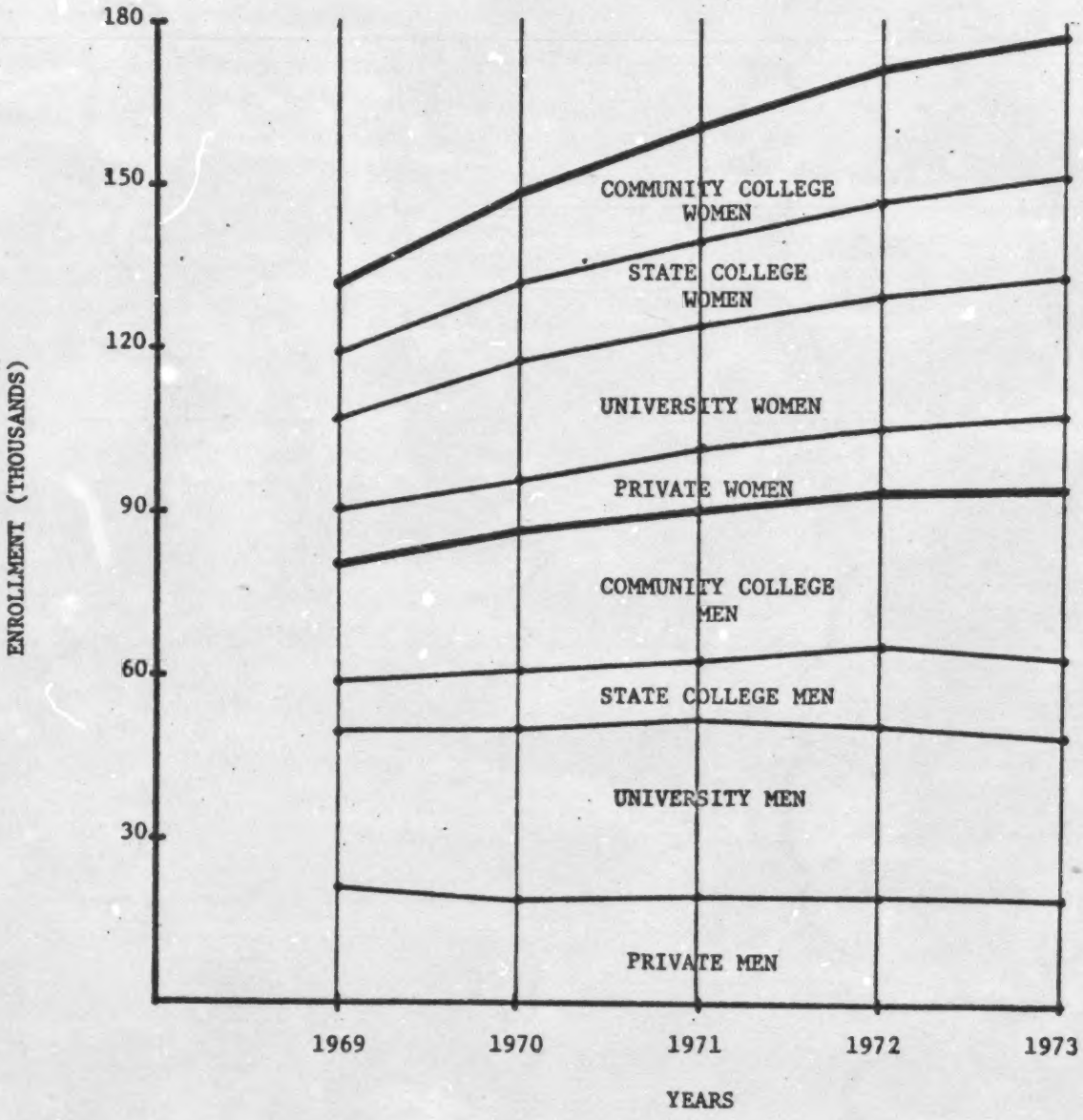
TABLE 6

GROWTH OF FULL-TIME/PART-TIME ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION BY SEGMENT, BY SEX, 1969-73

	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973	
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT
COMMUNITY COLL.										
MEN	13039	9477	14040	11840	14439	13376	13739	14630	13908	17146
WOMEN	6063	6390	7543	8950	8724	11214	9562	14333	10162	17501
STATE COLL.										
MEN	6126	2668	7327	3162	7650	3337	9016	4053	9114	4864
WOMEN	8159	3774	9616	4313	10457	4436	11030	5511	10945	6696
UNIVERSITY										
MEN	21583	6757	19407	11539	20800	10982	20614	11155	19986	10098
WOMEN	14789	4065	15547	5743	15835	6935	16487	7095	17250	7191
TOTAL PUBLIC										
MEN	40748	18902	40774	26541	42889	27695	43369	29838	43008	32108
WOMEN	29011	14229	32706	19006	35016	22585	37079	26939	38357	31388
TOTAL PRIVATE										
MEN	11842	9174	10412	8591	11219	9853	11379	8795	11271	8215
WOMEN	6172	3688	5679	3818	6498	4642	6735	4712	7033	5485
GRAND TOTAL										
MEN	52590	28076	51186	35132	54108	36548	54748	38633	54279	40323
WOMEN	35182	17917	38385	22824	41514	27227	43814	31651	45390	36873

GRAPH 4

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION,
BY SEGMENT, BY SEX, 1969-73



four, the increase in community college enrollments has been completely in non-bachelor degree programs as compared to programs which would lead to bachelor's degrees. Tables 8 through 11 give complete full-time and total enrollment data for each segment for the five year period.

One additional important factor, based on data collected for the four years 1970-73, is the growth of Black student enrollment in the public sector of higher education. Table 12 indicates that Black student enrollment increased from 14 to 26 thousand students between 1970 and 1973 (from 12% to 18% of the total enrollment in public institutions). Similar data on Black students in the private sector are not available at this time.

TABLE 7

GROWTH OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT BY
BACHELOR AND NON-BACHELOR STATUS,
FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME, 1969-73

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
BACHELOR					
FULL-TIME	16,915	19,572	16,624	14,787	14,577
PART-TIME	11,766	15,171	13,443	12,403	14,498
TOTAL	28,681	34,743	30,067	27,190	29,075
NON-BACHELOR					
FULL-TIME	1,532	1,850	5,940	8,340	8,835
PART-TIME	1,016	1,805	5,925	10,139	12,724
TOTAL	2,548	3,655	11,865	18,479	21,559
UNCLASSIFIED					
FULL-TIME	655	161	599	174	658
PART-TIME	3,085	3,814	5,222	6,421	7,425
TOTAL	3,740	3,975	5,821	6,595	8,083
TOTAL					
FULL-TIME	19,102	21,583	23,163	23,301	24,070
PART-TIME	15,867	20,790	24,590	28,963	34,647
TOTAL	34,969	42,373	47,753	52,264	58,717

TABLE 8

TOTAL UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, BY LEVEL, 1969-1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
COMMUNITY COLLEGE					
LOWER DIVISION DEGREE	28,681	34,743	30,067	27,190	29,075
LOWER DIVISION NON-DEGREE	2,548	3,655	11,865	18,479	21,559
UNCLASSIFIED	3,740	3,975	5,821	6,595	8,083
TOTAL	34,969	42,373	47,753	52,264	58,717
STATE COLLEGE					
LOWER DIVISION	10,538	11,404	11,894	12,553	12,510
UPPER DIVISION	6,369	5,936	6,844	8,183	8,542
UNCLASSIFIED	329	3,422	2,919	4,691	5,402
TOTAL	17,236	20,762	21,657	25,427	26,454
UNIVERSITY					
LOWER DIVISION	18,364	20,674	21,735	23,807	23,463
UPPER DIVISION	13,160	14,765	16,121	19,201	19,676
UNCLASSIFIED	5,777	6,018	5,734	1,631	899
TOTAL	37,301	41,457	43,590	44,639	44,038
TOTAL PUBLIC					
LOWER DIVISION	60,131	70,476	75,561	82,029	86,607
UPPER DIVISION	19,529	20,701	22,965	27,384	28,218
UNCLASSIFIED	9,846	13,415	14,474	12,917	14,384
TOTAL	89,506	104,592	113,000	122,330	129,209
TOTAL PRIVATE					
LOWER DIVISION	9,697	8,784	9,766	10,673	10,678
UPPER DIVISION	7,939	7,699	7,946	7,190	7,165
UNCLASSIFIED	6,435	4,854	5,294	4,585	4,140
TOTAL	24,071	21,337	23,006	22,448	21,983
GRAND TOTAL					
LOWER DIVISION	69,828	79,260	85,327	92,702	97,285
UPPER DIVISION	27,468	28,400	30,911	34,574	35,383
UNCLASSIFIED	16,281	18,269	19,768	17,502	18,524
TOTAL	113,577	125,929	136,006	144,778	151,192

TABLE 9

TOTAL GRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, 1969-1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FIRST PROFESSIONAL					
UNIVERSITY	1,491	1,643	1,779	1,887	1,854
PRIVATE	1,819	1,634	1,668	1,771	2,022
GRAND TOTAL	3,310	3,277	3,447	3,658	3,876
GRADUATE					
STATE COLLEGE	3,491	3,656	4,223	4,183	5,165
UNIVERSITY	8,402	9,136	9,183	8,825	8,633
PUBLIC TOTAL	11,893	12,792	13,406	13,008	13,798
PRIVATE TOTAL	4,986	5,529	6,538	7,402	7,999
GRAND TOTAL	16,879	18,321	19,944	20,410	21,797

TABLE 10

FULL TIME UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, BY LEVEL, 1969-73

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
COMMUNITY COLLEGE					
LOWER DIVISION BACHELOR	16,915	19,572	16,624	14,787	14,577
LOWER DIVISION NON-BACHELOR	1,532	1,850	5,940	8,340	8,835
UNCLASSIFIED	655	161	599	174	658
TOTAL	19,102	21,583	23,163	23,301	24,070
STATE COLLEGE					
LOWER DIVISION	8,791	10,549	11,184	11,440	11,584
UPPER DIVISION	5,115	5,623	6,308	7,580	7,910
UNCLASSIFIED	204	427	106	618	232
TOTAL	14,110	16,599	17,598	19,638	19,726
UNIVERSITY					
LOWER DIVISION	14,983	16,029	16,761	16,636	16,432
UPPER DIVISION	10,806	12,222	13,241	13,735	14,305
UNCLASSIFIED	1,859	1,131	832	737	352
TOTAL	27,648	29,382	30,834	31,108	31,089
TOTAL PUBLIC					
LOWER DIVISION	42,221	48,000	50,509	51,203	51,428
UPPER DIVISION	15,921	17,845	19,549	21,315	22,215
UNCLASSIFIED	2,718	1,719	1,537	1,529	1,242
TOTAL	60,860	67,564	71,595	74,047	74,885
TOTAL PRIVATE					
LOWER DIVISION	7,997	7,214	7,725	8,271	8,283
UPPER DIVISION	6,479	5,827	6,201	5,984	5,735
UNCLASSIFIED	318	175	381	197	137
TOTAL	14,794	13,216	14,307	14,452	14,155
GRAND TOTAL					
LOWER DIVISION	50,218	55,214	58,234	59,474	59,711
UPPER DIVISION	22,400	23,672	25,750	27,299	27,950
UNCLASSIFIED	3,036	1,894	1,918	1,726	1,379
TOTAL	75,654	80,780	85,902	88,499	89,040

TABLE 11

FULL TIME GRADUATE ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, BY SEGMENT, 1969-1973

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
FIRST PROFESSIONAL					
UNIVERSITY	1,287	1,433	1,541	1,835	1,844
PRIVATE	1,160	999	665	1,021	1,695
GRAND TOTAL	2,447	2,432	2,206	2,856	3,539
GRADUATE					
STATE COLLEGE	175	344	509	408	333
UNIVERSITY	7,487	4,139	4,260	4,158	4,303
PUBLIC TOTAL	7,662	4,483	4,769	4,566	4,636
PRIVATE TOTAL	2,060	1,876	2,245	2,641	2,454
GRAND TOTAL	9,722	6,359	7,014	7,207	7,090

TABLE 12

TOTAL BLACK ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL ENROLLMENT,
BY SEGMENT, 1970-73

	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	BLACK STUDENTS		BLACK STUDENTS		BLACK STUDENTS		BLACK STUDENTS	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
COMMUNITY COLLEGE								
TOTAL	4,200	9.9	5,790	12.1	7,120	13.6	10,830	18.4
STATE COLLEGE								
UNDERGRAD	6,602	31.8	7,386	34.1	8,756	34.4	9,163	34.6
GRADUATE	1,094	29.9	1,251	29.6	1,304	31.2	1,643	31.8
TOTAL	7,696	31.5	8,637	33.4	10,060	34.0	10,806	34.2
UNIVERSITY								
UNDERGRAD	1,713	4.1	2,552	5.9	3,086	6.9	3,819	8.7
FIRST PROF	53	3.2	87	4.9	119	6.3	155	8.4
GRADUATE	382	4.2	462	5.0	361	4.1	420	4.9
TOTAL	2,148	4.1	3,101	5.7	3,566	6.4	4,394	8.1
GRAND TOTAL	14,044	11.8	17,528	13.7	20,746	15.1	26,030	18.0

SOURCE: Governor's Desegregation Task Force Report, 1974

Births

Births along with net migration determine the population that will be available for enrollment in post-secondary education. Graph 5 shows the trend in births from 1937 to the present. Note that a decline in total births begins in 1965. If births were the only factor involved in future college enrollments, this decline in births could be interpreted to mean that a decline in enrollments could be expected to begin in 18 years or 1983 - other factors, of course, are involved.

High School Graduates

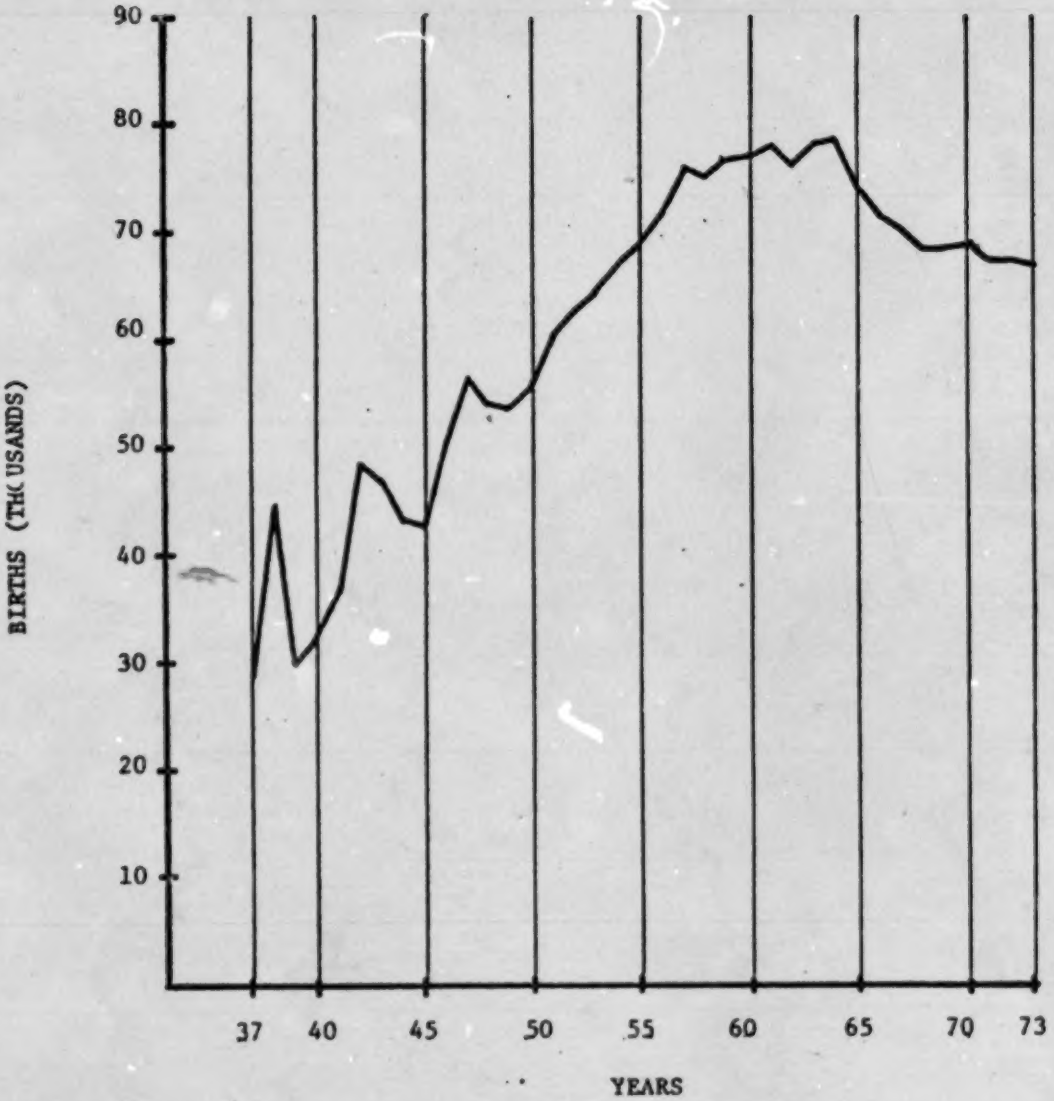
High school graduates delimit the eligible population for enrollment in higher education because for the most part only those students that have previously graduated from high school or passed an equivalency exam are allowed to enroll in college. Graph 6 shows that the total high school graduates (public and private) have increased from 17 thousand in 1955 to 59 thousand in 1973. Projections indicate that the number of high school graduates will increase to 70 thousand in 1983 and then decline to about 61 thousand in 1990.

Participation Rates

A major factor in the total number of students enrolled in higher education is the participation rate of persons of all ages. That is, the number of persons enrolled as students in a certain age as compared to the total number of persons in that age in the population. Table 13 which is based upon data obtained from the Census Bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce indicates that in 1960 there were 7.8% of the males in the 15-34 age group enrolled in higher education, and

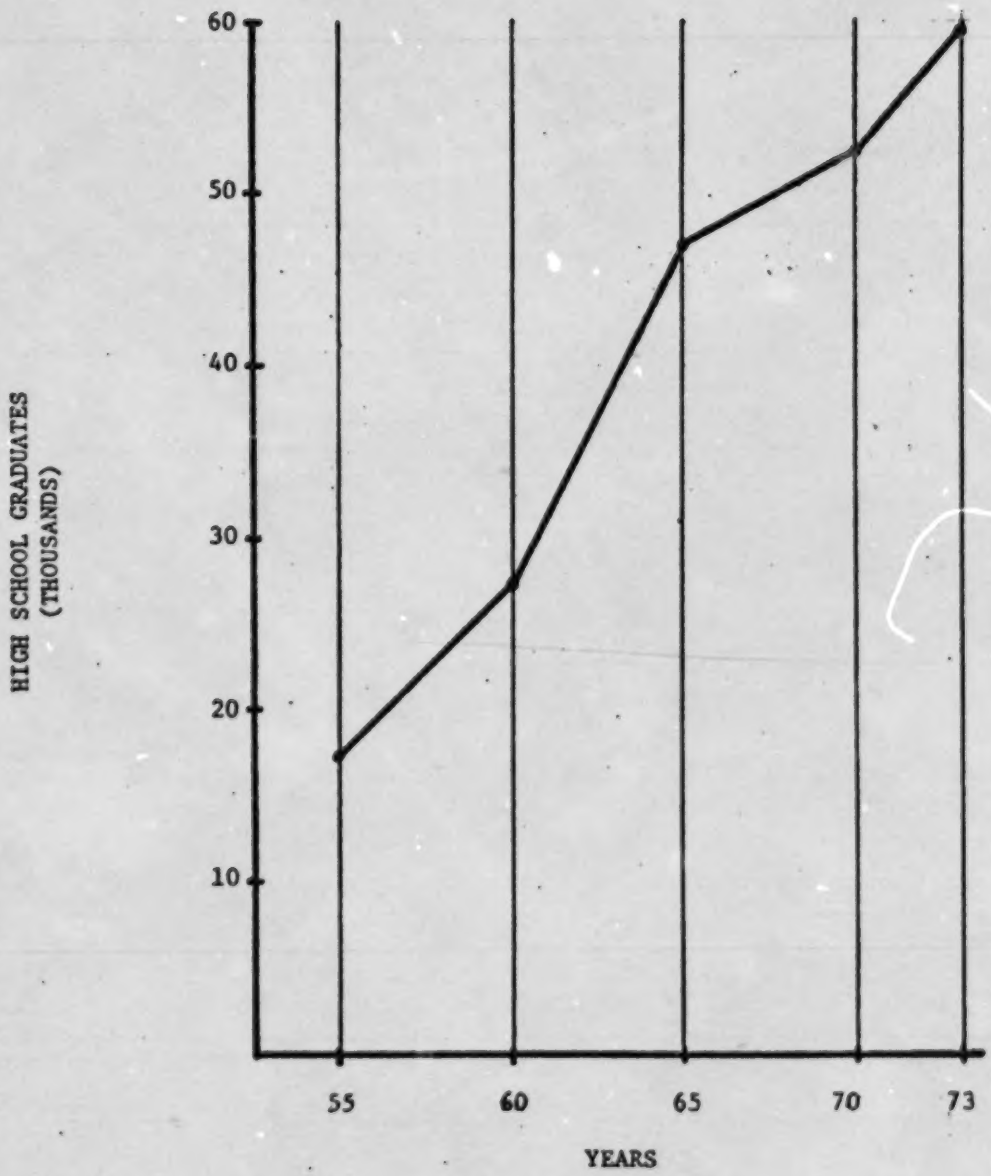
GRAPH 5

MARYLAND BIRTHS, 1937-73



GRAPH 6

MARYLAND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES,
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, 1955-73



3.7% of the females in the same age group (15-34) enrolled. The percentage in 1970 was 13.8% of the males and 8.2%of the females enrolled from the total respective age groups (15-34). Note that substantial increases occurred in the rates of attendance of all age groups between 1960 and 1970. This large increase in participation rate accounted in large measure (along with the increased population) for the large enrollment increases in the decade of the sixties.

Another rate of participation which also gives an indication of the enrollment increase in the 1960's is the percent of Maryland high school graduates continuing into higher education immediately upon high school graduation (fall following high school graduation). Table 14 shows the increasing percentage of public high school graduates attending all types of post-secondary education immediately after high school graduation for the years 1959-69. Note that the increase is from 37.5% of the graduates in 1959 to 48.2% of the graduates in 1969.

TABLE 13

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF MALES AND FEMALES ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN MARYLAND, BY AGE, 1960 and 1970

	MALE						FEMALE					
	1960			1970			1960			1970		
AGE	NO. ENROLLED	TOTAL IN AGE	% ENR.	NO. ENROLLED	TOTAL IN AGE	% ENR.	NO. ENROLLED	TOTAL IN AGE	% ENR.	NO. ENROLLED	TOTAL IN AGE	% ENR.
15	11	24,256	0.1	21	39,809	0.1	0	23,465	-	0	39,678	-
16	48	24,375	0.2	34	38,836	0.1	41	23,970	0.2	21	35,964	0.1
17	314	24,559	1.3	377	36,947	1.0	495	23,852	2.1	428	35,840	1.2
18	3,567	21,618	16.5	8,357	33,891	24.7	3,576	21,733	16.5	7,483	33,991	22.0
19	4,374	19,102	22.9	11,840	31,677	37.4	3,326	19,895	16.7	9,800	33,404	29.3
20	3,671	18,641	19.7	10,614	30,195	35.2	2,421	18,453	13.1	8,236	33,290	24.7
21	3,381	19,119	17.7	8,716	29,763	29.3	1,920	19,013	10.1	6,428	32,415	19.8
22	2,580	18,646	13.8	6,947	32,734	21.2	887	18,613	4.8	3,956	35,800	11.1
23	1,998	19,020	10.5	5,966	34,122	17.5	485	18,053	2.7	2,605	35,857	7.3
24	1,874	19,571	9.6	4,155	26,380	15.8	402	19,154	2.1	1,707	29,397	5.8
25-29	6,707	96,825	6.9	16,355	138,959	11.8	1,212	99,858	1.2	5,785	145,023	4.0
30-34	3,810	110,230	3.5	7,716	116,507	6.6	929	113,689	0.8	3,472	119,394	2.9
TOTAL	32,335	415,962	7.8	81,098	589,820	13.8	15,694	419,748	3.7	49,921	610,053	8.2

SOURCE: Based on data contained in Detailed Characteristics, Maryland, U. S. Department of Commerce, 1960-1970

TABLE 14

NUMBER AND PERCENT OF PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, FALL FOLLOWING
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION, 1959-69

YEAR OF GRADUATION	TOTAL GRADUATES	NUMBER ENROLLED	% ENROLLED
1959	20,462	7,672	37.5
60	23,854	9,845	41.3
61	26,923	11,065	41.1
62	26,533	11,281	42.5
63	28,534	12,556	44.0
64	34,271	15,859	46.3
65	41,331	19,178	46.4
66	41,391	19,117	46.2
67	41,084	18,912	46.0
68	42,631	20,244	47.5
69	44,583	21,492	48.2

SOURCE: Maryland State Department of Education

Data from 1971 to 1973 from another source and not strictly comparable to the rates of participation of high school graduates given above indicates, however, that the rate of immediate attendance of high school seniors has decreased to about the level that it was in 1961 (Table 15).

There is every reason to believe that many of the students not entering college immediately after high school graduation will enter sometime later. The implication, however, is that the majority of these students will have jobs and perhaps families and will, therefore, probably pursue post-secondary education on a part-time basis. This is consistent with the trend previously noted.

TABLE 15

PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS PLANNING TO ATTEND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION, FALL FOLLOWING HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION, 1971-1973

YEAR OF GRADUATION	TOTAL SENIORS	ATTEND FULL-TIME		ATTEND PART-TIME		TOTAL	
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
1971	46,382	18,435	39.8	4,142	9.0	22,577	48.8
1972	48,727	17,791	36.6	4,389	9.0	22,180	45.6
1973	49,229	16,536	33.7	3,772	7.7	20,308	41.4

SOURCE: Post-High School Plans of Seniors in Maryland Public Schools Survey, 1971-73

Cost and Ability to Pay

The previous section points out the declining propensity of graduating high school seniors toward immediate college enrollment. One may speculate a number of reasons for this decline - the economy, the end of the draft, employment alternatives, or perhaps a combination of these and other reasons. There probably is no doubt that the rising cost of higher education to the student is a factor which, in combination with the above factors, is contributing to the decline of immediate college enrollment out of high school. How much of the decline in propensity is contributable to the lack of ability of the students and their families to pay the cost is unclear, the following data, however, document the problem.

The College Scholarship Service of the College Entrance Examination Board evaluates the ability of parents and students to pay toward college costs. The results of the 1973 data is given in Table 16 as the percent of families able to

contribute a given amount of money for college expenses. The data show that 50% of the families could not afford to pay up to $1,800 for the cost of education. Comparing the ability to pay data with the cost data given in Table 17 for tuition, fees, room, board, books and supplies indicates that the majority of students in the survey from Maryland cannot afford to pay the full cost in any State College or the University. The private institutions, of course, are even more expensive.

Data on the 1972-73 Maryland high school seniors participating in the Admissions Testing Programs of the College Entrance Examination Board show similar financial problems as to the ability of families to pay the cost of higher education. Table 18 indicates that 53% of these students' families could not pay up to $1,800 a year toward the cost of their education. Another factor pointed up in the data is that 62% of the Black students' families could not pay up to $625 a year toward education costs.

Obviously, the increasing cost of education and available financial assistance are important factors in determining increased participation rates in higher education, particularly on a full-time basis.

An important point that must be presented here without substantiating data, although much of the data previously presented bears on the issue, is that any significant increase in the rate of students attending higher education must come from the lower groups, both academically and financially simply because most of the upper groups both academically and financially are already involved in higher education. Further cost increases are therefore likely to affect the increased rate of participation in higher education because the lower income groups will be involved to a much larger degree. The potential rate expansion from the lower group academically is probably an important factor in the past and future growth of the non-bachelor degree programs in the community colleges as previously noted.

TABLE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION
TOWARD THE COST OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR MARYLAND
COLLEGE STUDENTS, 1973

TOTAL FAMILY CONTRIBUTION IN DOLLARS	NUMBER OF STUDENTS	PERCENT	
		DIST.	CUM.
$ 0	922	7.1	7.1
1-199	545	4.2	11.3
200-399	533	4.1	15.4
400-599	594	4.5	19.9
600-799	631	4.8	24.7
800-999	650	5.0	29.7
1000-1199	684	5.2	34.9
1200-1399	626	4.8	39.7
1400-1599	668	5.1	44.8
1600-1799	597	4.5	49.3
1800-1999	639	4.9	54.2
2000-2499	1143	8.7	62.9
2500-2999	970	7.4	70.3
3000-3499	713	5.4	75.7
3500-3999	554	4.2	79.9
4000+	2665	20.1	100.0
TOTAL	13124	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: The College Scholarship Source of the College Entrance Examination Board, December 1973.

TABLE 17

WEIGHTED AVERAGE COST OF ATTENDING MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR FULL-TIME UNDERGRADUATES, 1973-74

	TUITION & FEES	LIVING COST	BOOKS & SUPPLIES	TOTAL COST
Community College	$ 327	$1,000	$300	$1,627
State College	580	1,000	300	1,880
University	689	1,000	300	1,989
Private Institutions	$1,810	1,000	300	3,110

NOTE: Living cost and the cost of books and supplies are assumed to be the same for each segment.

TABLE 18

ESTIMATED PARENTAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARD THE COST OF EDUCATION, BY ETHNIC GROUP FOR 1972-73 MARYLAND HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS PARTICIPATING IN THE ADMISSIONS TESTING PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION BOARD

	AMERICAN INDIAN	BLACK	MEXICAN-AMERICAN	ORIENTAL	PUERTO RICAN	WHITE	OTHER	NO ETHNIC RESPONSE	ALL STUDENTS
	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT	PCT
Under $ 625	35	62	31	28	40	16	32	22	21
$ 625- 899	9	7	6	9	5	8	13	7	8
900-1,199	9	5	0	7	0	7	10	5	6
1,200-1,499	0	3	6	7	0	7	9	7	7
1,500-1,799	9	4	6	10	0	12	4	14	11
1,800-2,099	0	3	13	11	20	11	9	11	10
2,100-2,399	4	3	13	5	15	10	6	6	9
2,400-2,699	4	2	0	5	5	6	0	4	5
2,700-2,999	4	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
3,000-3,299	13	3	13	8	10	8	3	9	8
3,300-3,599	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over $3,600	13	6	13	9	5	14	12	13	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number Responding	23	1,649	16	213	20	14,791	124	108	16.944
Percent Planning to Seek Aid	79	95	93	82	95	71	81	83	74
Mean Contribution	$1,806	$828	$1,745	$1.558	$1,466	$1,914	$1,378	$1,776	$1,798

SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, 1973.

NOTE: Columns do not add to 100% because of rounding.

Projections

Prior sections of this report have presented the detailed enrollment trends of the last five years, the births in Maryland over the last 35 years, the Maryland high school graduates, and the rates of college attendance based on age and sex; these data along with migration to and from Maryland, elementary-secondary enrollments, and other census data constitute the inputs for a computerized enrollment projection model for higher education that has been developed by the Maryland Council for Higher Education. The enrollment projections for higher education in Maryland to the year 1990 by segment and enrollment status are presented as those that are most reasonable in terms of the past trends with the following basic assumptions about the future:

1. Enrollment growth will continue to be in the public sector as opposed to the private sector.
2. Growth of the public segments will be consistent with the trends established in the last five years.
3. The rate of participation in higher education of women will increase to the same level as that of men.
4. The tendency for students to enroll as part-time students rather than full-time students will continue to increase and provide the major portion of the projected growth, but the rate of increase in this tendency to enroll part time will slow down.

The projections indicate that total enrollment will increase from 177 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 230 thousand students in 1985 (30%) and then gradually decline to 226 thousand students in 1990. The increase in total enrollment will be completely in the public institutions.

In the public sector, the total enrollment will increase from 150 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 205 thousand students in 1986 (36%), and then decline to 201 thousand students in 1990. The full-time enrollment will increase in the public sector from 84 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 103 thousand students in 1985 (23.2%); part-time enrollment will increase from 66 thousand students in 1973 to a maximum of 102 thousand students in 1986 (53%). Full-time and part-time enrollments in the public sector will be approximately equal - 65% of the total enrollment growth will be part-time students.

Of the full-time enrollment in the public sector in the maximum year of 1985, 94 thousand students will be undergraduates and 9 thousand will be graduate students. Of the 94 thousand full-time undergraduates in 1985, 32 thousand will be in community colleges (34%), 27 thousand in State Colleges (29%), and 35 thousand in the University (37%).

The University will increase from 31 thousand full-time undergraduate students in 1973 to a maximum of 35 thousand full-time undergraduate students in 1985 (13%); full-time graduate students at the University will increase from 61 hundred in 1973 to 71 hundred in 1985 (15%). The State Colleges will increase from 21 thousand full-time undergraduates in 1973 to 27 thousand full-time undergraduates in 1985 (26%); full-time graduate students in the State Colleges will increase from 12 hundred in 1973 to 17 hundred in 1985 (44%). Full-time enrollment in the community colleges will increase from 24 thousand in 1973 to a maximum of 32 thousand in 1986 (35%).

Various factors may alter the trends used in the projections such as a major economic disaster, a prolonged energy crisis, increased need for men in the armed forces, and a change in net migration rates. However, there is no reason to

assume that any of these will occur at this time. However, the enrollment model is constructed to accept alternative assumptions and an annual update of relevant data in the model is planned.

In closing the discussion on enrollments, it should be noted that the total projected enrollment is probably fixed since it is primarily based on births, migration, high school graduation, and rates of college attendance, but the segmental distribution is somewhat flexible. This means that an individual segment through recruiting and other practices that attracts additional students in significant numbers over those that are projected will probably not be attracting new students into higher education, but will be attracting students at the expense of one of the other segments. The danger exists, therefore, that uncoordinated growth would result in a poor distribution of facilities, programs, and faculties.

It is, therefore, recommended that the projections to 1990 made by the Council for each segment contained in this document be the basis for planning the future development of higher education in Maryland with the provision that the projections be monitored and updated by the Council for Higher Education on an annual basis. Each of the Segment Boards - University, State Colleges, and Community Colleges has the responsibility to propose to the Council the planned distribution of the projected students within its respective segment.

SHK:g
2/22/74

GRAPH 7

TOTAL AND FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT IN MARYLAND INSTITUTIONS
OF HIGHER EDUCATION, ACTUAL 1969-73, PROJECTED 1974-1990

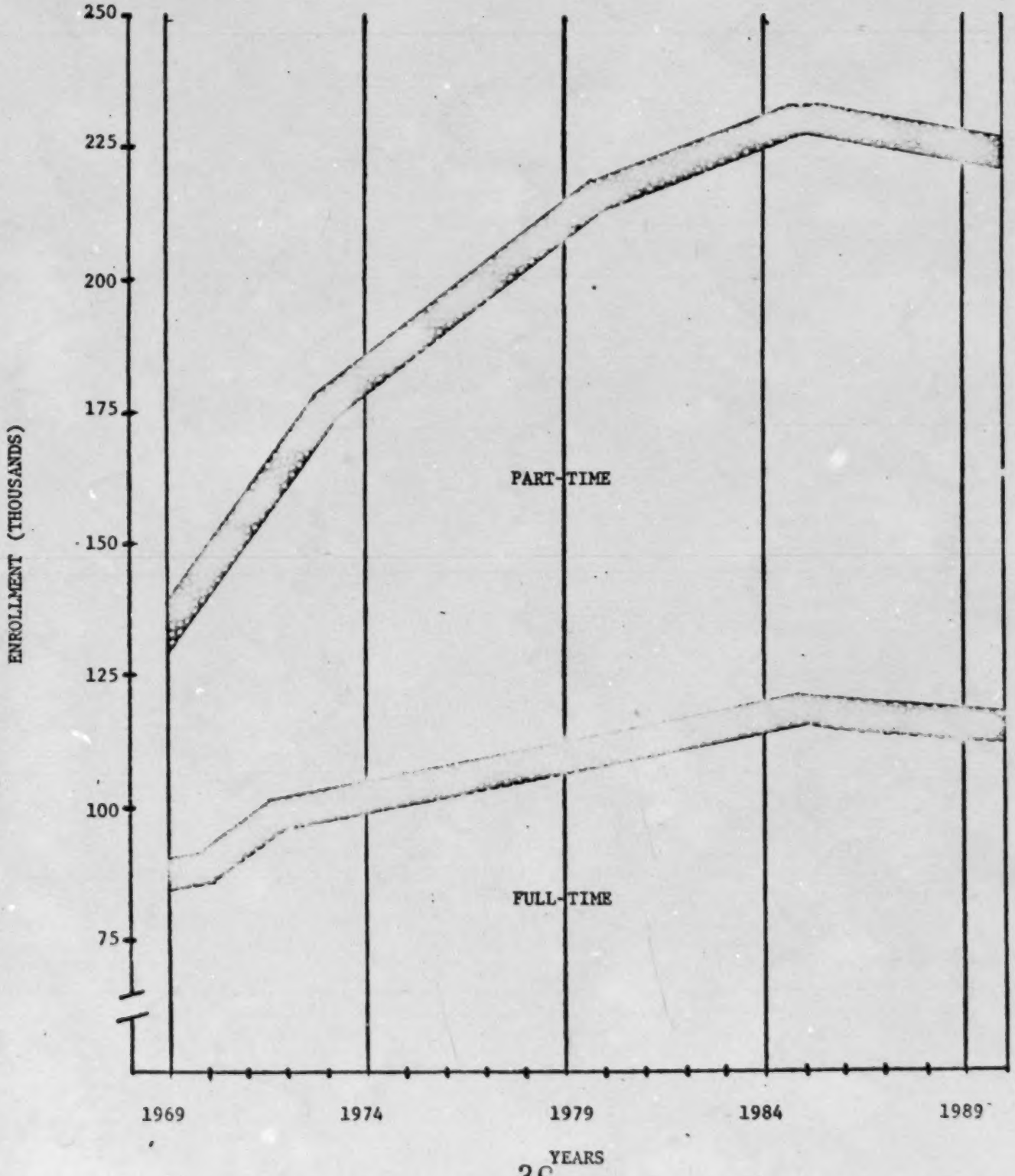


TABLE A.—RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT UNDERGRADUATE TUITION RATES AT STATE COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, 1973-74 ACADEMIC YEAR. (WHERE DIFFERENT, 1972-73 TUITION RATES IN PARENTHESIS)

	Undergraduate tuition and/or required fees	
	Resident	Nonresident
ALABAMA		
Ala. A&M U.	$280(270)	$630(520)
Auburn U.	525(450)	1,050(900)
U. of Alabama	510	1,020
Alabama State U.	405(345)	630(570)
Florence State U.	470(450)	470(450)
Livingston University	439(430)	612(603)
U. of Ala.—Huntsville	525	1,050
U. of Montevallo	360	570
U. of South Alabama	579	867
ALASKA		
U. of Alaska	472(402)	1,072(1,002)
ARIZONA		
Ariz. State U.	320	1,210
U. of Arizona	411	1,301
Northern Arizona U.	330(304)	995(969)
ARKANSAS		
U. of Arkansas, Fayetteville	480	930
U. of Arkansas, Pine Bluff	400	1,000
Arkansas Polytechnic College	410	940
Arkansas State U.	400	700
Henderson State College	400	800
Southern State College	410	680
State College of Arkansas	410	920
CALIFORNIA		
U. of California, System	644	2,144
Cal. Maritime Academy	1,380(1,080)	1,680(1,380)
Cal. St. Polytechnic U.:		
Pomona	163	1,156
San Luis Obispo	165	1,300(1,100)
California St. Colleges:		
Bakersfield	39	1,100
Dominguez Hills	146(143)	1,256(1,253)
San Bernadino	157	1,270
Sonoma	140	1,345(1,250)
Cal. St. Universities:		
Chico	166(160)	1,276(1,270)
Fresno	168	1,278
Fullerton	160	1,270
Humboldt	163	1,399(1,273)
Long Beach	164	1,369(1,274)
Los Angeles	165	1,236(1,110)
Northridge	184	1,145
Sacramento	160	1,110
San Diego	151	716
San Francisco	164	1,110
COLORADO		
Colorado State U.	778(570)	2,068(1,758)
U. of Colorado, Boulder	583(576)	1,959(1,895)
Adams State College	471(456)	1,446(1,431)
Fort Lewis College	433(418)	1,337(1,283)
Metropolitan St. College	330(333)	1,080(1,062)
Southern Colo. St. Coll.	474(450)	1,489(1,389)
U. of Northern Colo.	427(402)	1,303(1,200)
Western St. Coll. of Colo.	358(349)	1,003(1,315)
CONNECTICUT		
U. of Connecticut	715(655)	1,715)1,555)
Central Conn. St. Coll.	570	1,410
Southern Conn. St. Coll.	524	1,424
Western Conn. St. Coll.	450	1,350
DELAWARE		
Delaware St. C.	355(345)	930(920)
U. of Delaware	585(475)	1,560(1,350)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
District of Columbia Teachers Coll.	78	1,082
Federal City College	132	852
FLORIDA		
Fla. A&M U.	570	1,620
Florida State U.	570	1,620
U. of Florida	570	1,620
Florida Atlantic U.	570	1,620
Florida Technological U.	570	1,620
U. of North Florida	570	1,620
U. of South Florida	570	1,620
U. of West Florida	570	1,620
GEORGIA		
Fort Valley St. C.	387(382)	927(922)
Georgia Inst. of Tech.	534	1,419
U. of Georgia	639(519)	1,259(1,239)
Albany State College	435	975
Armstrong State College	$405(390)	$945(930)
Augusta College	400(390)	940(930)
Columbus College	396	936
Georgia College	423	963
Georgia Southern Coll.	367(361)	787(781)
Valdosta State College	429(387)	969(792)
West Georgia College	417	957
HAWAII		
U. of Hawaii	223(733)	733(743)
IDAHO		
U. of Idaho	380(356)	1,280(1,156)
Boise State College	356	1,296
Idaho State U.	276(373)	1,126(1,123)
Lewis-Clark St. College	240	840
ILLINOIS		
Southern Illinois U.	579	1,437
U. of Ill., Chicago Circle	636	1,626
U. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign	686	1,676
Eastern Illinois U.	598(691)	1,445(1,437)
Governors State U.	585	1,650
Illinois State U.	611(585)	1,272(1,246)
Northeastern Illinois U.	476(520)	1,322(1,366)
Northern Illinois U.	603(574)	647(617)
Sangamon State U.	472(447)	1,133(1,110)
Southern Illinois U. at Edwardsville	589(584)	1,447(1,442)
Western Illinois U.	561(558)	1,407(1,404)
INDIANA		
Indiana U.	682(650)	1,560(1,490)
Purdue U.	700	1,600
Ball State U.	630	1,260
Indiana State U.	660(600)	1,260(1,110)
IOWA		
Iowa State U.	600	1,332(1,230)
U. of Iowa	628	1,350(1,250)
U. of Northern Iowa	600	1,100(1,000)
KANSAS		
Kansas State U.	526(746)	1,316(1,066)
U. of Kansas	544(486)	1,334(1,076)
Fort Hays Kansas St. Coll.	475(407)	970(802)
Kan. St. Coll. of Pittsburg	390	885(785)
Kansas St. Teachers Coll.	394(386)	889(781)
Wichita State U.	536(458)	1,327(1,060)
KENTUCKY		
Kentucky State U.	455(395)	985(911)
U. of Kentucky	480(405)	1,210(1,120)
Eastern Kentucky U.	420(360)	950(875)
Morehead State U.	420(380)	950(896)
Murray State U.	425(365)	955(881)
North'n Kentucky St. Coll.	420(360)	950(876)
Western Kentucky U.	420(360)	950(876)
LOUISIANA		
La. St. U.	320	950
Southern U.	284	914
Grambling College	332	782
Louisiana Tech U.	334(318)	964(948)
McNeese State U.	290(286)	530(525)
Nicholls State U.	302	932
Northeast Louisiana U.	292(270)	922(900)
Northwestern State U.	302(294)	932(924)
Southeastern Louisiana U.	185	480
MAINE		
Maine Maritime Academy	600	1,350(1,200)
U. of Maine:		
Augusta	400	1,400
Farmington	400	1,400
Fort Kent	430	1,430
Machias	400	1,300
Presque Isle	480	1,400
MARYLAND		
U. of Maryland, College Park	888(639)	1,698(1,439)
U. of Md., Eastern Shore	345(320)	695(620)
Bowie State College	570(450)	1,020(655)
Coppin State College	520(335)	970(685)
Frostburg State College	636(420)	1,086(770)
Morgan State College	651(460)	1,051(835)
St. Mary's Coll. of Md.	470(460)	720(710)
Salisbury State College	721	1,179(954)
Towson State College	546(436)	996(886)
U. of Md., Baltimore City	560(500)	1,580(1,300)
MASSACHUSETTS		
U. of Mass.	520(468)	1,320(1,068)
Boston St. College	369(318)	869
Fitchburg St. College	$300(250)	$[illegible]08
Framingham St. College	300(250)	[illegible]00
Massachusetts Coll. of Art	405(353)	785([illegible]03)
North Adams St. College	357(302)	652
Salem St. College	400(350)	800(700)
Southeastern Mass. U.	420(370)	788(658)
Westfield St. College	300(250)	600
Worcester St. College	395(345)	695(645)
MICHIGAN		
Mich. St. U.	720(675)	1,620(1,530)
U. of Michigan:		
Freshman-Soph.	800(696)	2,600(2,260)
Junior-Senior	904(696)	2,800(2,260)
Wayne St. U.	704(668)	1,883(1,857)
Central Michigan U.	550(510)	1,240(1,110)
Eastern Michigan U.	565	1,353
Grand Valley St. College	517(480)	1,305(1,224)
Northern Michigan U.	495	1,260
Oakland U.	602(557)	1,562(1,502)
Saginew Valley College	510(450)	1,290(1,200)
Western Michigan U.	540	1,140
MINNESOTA		
U. of Minn.	592(550)	1,522(1,456)
Bemidji St. College	453(416)	827 (788)
Mankato St. College	333(307)	580 (555)
Moorhead St. College	333(307)	588 (555)
St. Cloud St. College	330(308)	578 (555)
Southwest Minn. St. Coll.	453(416)	824 (787)
Winona St. College	477(438)	873 (834)
MISSISSIPPI		
Alcorn A&M C.	408	1,008
Mississippi State U.	506	1,106
U. of Miss.	516	1,116
Alcorn A & M College	400	1,000
Delta St. College	434(428)	1,034(1,028)
Miss. St. Coll. for Women	474(465)	1,074(1,065)
Miss. Valley St. College	400	1,000
U. of Southern Mississippi	320	920
MISSOURI		
Lincoln U.	370(350)	640(620)
U. of Missouri	540	1,540
Central Missouri St. U.	315(300)	915(900)
Harris Teachers College	205	NA
Missouri Southern St. Coll.	300	710
Missouri Western St. Coll.	240	720
Northeast Missouri St. U.	280	760
Northwest Missouri St. U.	310(300)	600(800)
Southwest Missouri St. U.	300	900
MONTANA		
Mont. State U.	476(471)	1,376(1,318)
U. of Montana	487(471)	1,387(1,318)
Eastern Montana Coll.	450(445)	1,350(1,292)
Montana Coll. of Mineral Science and Technology	378(375)	1,278(1,223)
Northern Montana Coll.	430(413)	1,330(1,260)
Western Montana Coll.	434(432)	1,334(1,280)
NEBRASKA		
U. of Nebraska	484	1,210
Kearney State Coll.	505(403)	865(711)
U. of Neb. at Omaha	600(492)	1,568(1,218)
Wayne State College	585(443)	915(751)
NEVADA		
U. of Nevada	519	1,719
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U. of New Hampshire	983(1,033)	2,233
Keene State College	617	1,450
Plymouth St. Coll. of the U. of New Hampshire	714	1,547
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers U.	725	1,310
College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey:		
New Jersey Dental Sch.	1,188	1,838
New Jersey Med. Sch.	1,135(1,125)	1,775
Rutgers Medical Sch.	1,290(1,250)	1950(1900)
Graduate Sch. of Biomedical Sci.	635	885
Glassboro St. College	535	1,070
Jersey City St. Coll.	636	1,171
Montclair St. Coll.	679	1,339
Newark Coll. of Engineer.	632	1,214
Ramapo Coll. of N.J.	674	1,299
Stockton St. College	666	1,291
Trenton State College	640	1,175
NEW MEXICO		
New Mexico State U.	466	1,296
U. of New Mexico	456	1,284
Western New Mexico U.	333	900

	Undergraduate tuition and/or required fees	
	Resident	Nonresident
NEW YORK		
City U. of New York	$70	$620
Cornell U. (statutory)	1,380(1,200)	1,950(1,800)
State U. of New York:		
Fresh-Soph	750(740)	1,175(1,165)
Junior-Senior	900(890)	1,400(1,390)
Queens College of City U. of New York	138	1,338(1,038)
State U. of New York:		
Empire State College	900(786)	1,468(1,234)
Maritime College	800(600)	1,300(900)
St. U. of N.Y. Colleges:		
Brockport	890(740)	1,390(1,165)
Buffalo	887(737)	1,387(1,162)
Fredonia	800(650)	1,300(1,075)
Geneseo	800(650)	1,300(1,075)
New Paltz	875(725)	1,375(1,150)
Old Westbury	800(650)	1,300(1,075)
Oneonta	800(650)	1,300(1,075)
Oswego	800(650)	1,300(1,075)
Plattsburgh	800(650)	1,300(1,075)
Potsdam	895(885)	1,395(1,385)
Purchase	[945(735)]	[1,170(1,160)]
Utica/Rome	650	1,075
	800	1,300
NORTH CAROLINA		
N.C. A&T U	542(525)	2,075(2,074)
N.C. State U	474(427)	2,034(2,002)
U. of North Carolina	439(422)	1,997
Appalachian St. U	485(467)	2,070(2,067)
East Carolina U	438(423)	2,004
North Carolina Central U	443(421)	2,043(2,021)
Pembroke St. U	389(390)	1,730
U. of N.C. at Wilmington	368(386)	1,923(1,936)
Western Carolina U	169(166)	691(699)
Winston-Salem St. U	490(472)	1,875(1,872)
NORTH DAKOTA		
N. Dak. St. U	435	1,164
U. of N. Dak	456	1,184
Dickinson S. College	415(406)	952(943)
Mayville St. College	305	852
Minot St. College	400	937
Valley City St. College	405(396)	942(933)
OHIO		
Kent St. U	804	2,084
Miami U	780	1,980
Ohio State U	750	1,800
Bowling Green St. U	780	1,179(1,143)
Central St. U	663(649)	1,188(1,173)
U. of Akron	705	1,605
U. of Toledo	780	1,935
Wright St. U	780(750)	1,680(1,650)
Youngstown St. U	630(570)	1,200(1,050)
OKLAHOMA		
Langston U	337	832
Oklahoma State U	456	1,236
U. of Okla	448	1,200
Central St. U	340	835
East Central St. College	348	843
Northeastern St. College	352(345)	847(840)
Northwestern St. College	332(327)	827(822)
Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts	335	830
Southeastern St. College	355	835
Southwestern St. College	330	825
OREGON		
Oreg. St. U	451(425)	1,633(1,464)
U. of Oregon	566(534)	1,748(1,593)
Eastern Oregon St. College	549(519)	1,392(1,239)
Southern Oregon College	549(513)	1,392(1,233)
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St. U	900(885)	2,100(1,985)
Temple U	1,050(970)	1,950(1,870)
U. of Pgh	1,012(982)	2,002(1,972)
Bloomsburg St. Coll	750(700)	1,500(1,400)
California State College	820(770)	1,570(1,470)
Cheyney State College	415(780)	1,576(1,470)
Clarion State College	750(700)	1,380
East Stroudsburg St. Coll	840(790)	1,470
Edinboro State College	750(708)	1,380
Indiana U. of Pennsylvania	750(700)	1,500(1,400)
Kutztown State College	750(700)	1,380
Lincoln U	1,018(1,418)	1,718(1,418)
Lockhaven State College	750(700)	1,380
Mansfield State College	NA(760)	NA(1,450)
Millersville State College	750(700)	1,500(1,380)
Slippery Rock State Coll	750(700)	1,500(1,380)
RHODE ISLAND		
U. of Rhode Island	761	1,661
Rhode Island College	480	1,175
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Clemson U	$640	$1,340
S.C. State C	480	960
U. of South Carolina	570	1,290
Francis Marion College	415	910
Winthrop College	560(470)	1,220(1,130)
SOUTH DAKOTA		
S. Dak. St. U	596(510)	1,337(1,132)
U. of S. Dak	554(500)	1,259(1,076)
Black Hills State College	525(455)	1,058(874)
Dakota State College	550(488)	1,017(936)
Northern State College	397(345)	390(765)
U. of South Dakota at Springfield	492(436)	1,024(856)
TENNESSEE		
Tennessee State U	351	1,161(1,071)
Austin Peay State U	318	1,128(1,038)
East Tennessee State U	378	1,188(1,113)
Memphis State U	348	1,068(948)
Middle Tennessee State U	358	1,188(1,078)
U. of Tennessee:		
Chattanooga	416(396)	1,226(1,116)
Martin	414(390)	1,224(1,110)
TEXAS		
Prairie View A&M U	198	1,422
Texas A&M U	288(279)	1,368(1,359)
Texas Southern U	346(284)	1,422(1,364)
Texas Tech. U	292(290)	1,444(1,442)
U. of Houston	266(256)	1,346(1,336)
U. of Texas, Austin	378(267)	1,458(1,347)
Angelo St. U	300(280)	1,380(1,360)
East Texas St. U	322(250)	1,402(1,330)
Midwestern U	120	1,200
North Texas St. U	170(152)	710(692)
Sam Houston St. U	278	1,356
Southwest Texas St. U	270(218)	1,350(1,298)
Stephen F. Austin St. U	280	1,360
Texas A&I U. Kingsville	270(190)	1,350(1,270)
West Texas St. U	280	1,360
UTAH		
U. of Utah	480	1,155
Utah St. U	453(438)	963(948)
Weber State College	405	810
VERMONT		
U. of Vermont	1,088(1,086)	2,688(2,536)
Castleton St. College	720	1,850
Johnson St. College	720	1,850
Lyndon St. College	720	1,850
VIRGINIA		
U. of Virginia	622(587)	1,447(1,372)
Virginia Poly Inst. & State U	627	1,227
Virginia State C	690	1,150(950)
George Mason College	690(640)	1,410(1,360)
Longwood College	585(500)	935(850)
Madison College	652(647)	1,077(1,072)
Mary Washington Coll	792(782)	1,547(1,517)
Old Dominion U	470	870
Radford College	480(462)	879(861)
Virginia Commonwealth U	590(540)	1,190(1,080)
WASHINGTON		
U. of Washington	564	1,581
Washington St. U	564	1,581
Central Washington St. Coll	495	1,359
E. Washington St. Coll	495	1,359
Evergreen St. Coll	495	1,359
W. Washington St. Coll	495	1,359
WEST VIRGINIA		
W. Virginia U	318	1,140
Bluefield State College	242(240)	992(990)
Concord College	240	990
Fairmont State College	242(232)	992(982)
Marshall U	282	1,082
Shepherd College	280	1,030
West Liberty State College	270(250)	1,020(1,000)
W.Va. Institute of Tech	277(260)	1,027(1,010)
West Virginia State Coll	250	1,000
WISCONSIN		
U. of Wisconsin—Madison:		
Freshman-Soph	573(558)	1,908
Junior-Senior	628(558)	2,006(1,906)
U. of Wisconsin:		
Eau Claire	604(528)	1,846(1,673)
La Crosse	611(535)	1,853(1,680)
Oshkosh	602(526)	1,844(1,671)
Platteville	620(544)	1,862(1,687)
River Falls	627(537)	1,869(1,689)
Stevens Point	519(518)	1,717(1,666)
Stout	604(528)	1,846(1,673)
Superior	610(534)	1,852(1,679)
Whitewater	607(531)	1,849(1,676)
WYOMING		
U. of Wyoming	411	1,377

Sources: National Association of State Universities and Land-grant Colleges and American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

TABLE B.—VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN GI BILL ENROLLMENT IN JUNIOR AND 4-YEAR COLLEGES BY STATES BASED ON PARTICIPATION RATES

	April 1973 Vietnam Era veteran population	Percent over in college under GI bill
1. California	756,000	37.0
2. North Dakota	15,000	36.6
3. Arizona	64,000	34.2
4. New Mexico	32,000	31.0
5. Oregon	81,000	30.0
6. Idaho	22,000	29.3
7. Utah	40,000	29.0
8. Washington	142,000	28.9
9. Wyoming	11,000	28.9
10. South Dakota	15,000	28.7
11. Hawaii	29,000	28.5
12. Colorado	85,000	27.7
13. Oklahoma	91,000	26.3
14. Kansas	68,000	26.2
15. Florida	224,000	26.1
16. Montana	24,000	26.1
17. Texas	355,000	25.7
18. Nebraska	44,000	25.2
19. Michigan	266,000	23.0
20. Wisconsin	130,000	22.1
21. Alabama	93,000	21.9
22. North Carolina	142,000	21.9
23. Missouri	147,000	21.6
24. Illinois	321,000	21.6
25. New York	478,000	21.3
26. Minnesota	133,000	21.2
27. Mississippi	46,000	21.1
28. Maryland	139,000	21.1
29. Louisiana	107,000	20.9
30. Tennessee	118,000	20.4
31. Rhode Island	34,000	20.1
32. Arkansas	53,000	19.9
33. Massachusetts	188,000	19.8
34. Connecticut	95,000	18.4
35. Iowa	83,000	18.2
36. Virginia	158,000	18.4
37. Delaware	20,000	18.9
38. West Virginia	46,000	18.5
39. South Carolina	80,000	18.4
40. Nevada	20,000	17.6
41. Maine	30,000	17.5
42. Georgia	152,000	17.3
43. New Jersey	208,000	17.0
44. New Hampshire	23,000	16.9
45. Ohio	336,000	16.8
46. Pennsylvania	357,000	16.4
47. Kentucky	87,000	16.4
48. Alaska	12,000	16.0
49. Indiana	147,000	14.3
50. Vermont	14,000	14.2

Source: Derived from Veterans' Administration, DVB, IB 24-73-3, Appendix table 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF CITIES

UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

The Boston Globe

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1974

GI bill impact varies state to state, study says

By David Nagy
United Press International

WASHINGTON — A new study says the GI Bill denies Vietnam-era veterans educational advantages that World War II veterans got and discriminates especially against veterans in the East and Midwest.

"While the draft ignored state lines, for many veterans the GI Bill stops at theirs," said the report prepared for the National League of Cities and the US Conference of Mayors.

The report said GI education benefits are inadequate everywhere and ignore different states' public education costs.

"Only some Vietnam veterans who live in low tuition states have sums for subsistence that equal those which World War II vets received," it said.

"Annual tuition charges for a four-year public college range from $166 in California to $266-$378 in Texas, to up to $1050 in Pennsylvania and $1088 at the University of Vermont ...

"Because of a factor over which the veteran lacks control — the tuition structure of his state — some will in practical effect have no GI Bill."

The World War II GI Bill paid college tuitions up to $500 per year and gave veterans $75 a month for living expenses, which exceeded the minimum-wage pay of that time. Many schools also provided veterans with housing and jobs.

Todayh stipends start at $220 a month for unmarried veterans, a lump sum intended to cover all education and living costs. Congress has passed a new bill raising allowances 23 percent, to $270 at the basic level, but President Ford has indicated he may veto it as inflationary.

The report said the new bill, too, would be inadequate and urges either state or Federal action to give veterans "a tuition equalizer payment."

It said: "A veteran can attend San Francisco State and spend only 19.2 percent of his GI Bill for education. He's left with $1600 for subsistence or $178 per month.

"A veteran from the same company may have returned to Buffalo, N.Y., where he will have to spend $1116 for education leaving him with $96 per month for subsistence.

"As a result, 41.4 percent of California's veterans have used the GI Bill to attend college or junior college, and only 22.3 percent of New York's vets have done so."

The report ranked California. Arizona, North Dakota, New Mexico and Oregon as the states where the highest percentage of veterans are using their education benefits to attend college. The bottom five nationwide were New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Vermont.

We appreciate your request for GEOGRAPHY CONTROLS GI BILL USAGE. If you have any ideas or comments please let me know as I intend to revise the report to take into account the passage of the new GI Bill legislation.

Some have requested more than one copy and at this time we are able to supply only one. However, when the revised version is completed, probably in a month, I will make that available. The attached article is an excellent summary.

Sincerely,

Stuart Feldman